

U.S. TROOPS AND IN FRANCE

A FRENCH SEAPORT, June 27.—The second contingent of American troops arrived and disembarked this morning.

The first contingent arrived yesterday.

The troops landed amid the frantic cheers of the people, who had gathered for hours before in anticipation of duplicating yesterday's surprise.

Enthusiasm rose to fever pitch when it was learned that the transports and convoys had successfully passed the submarine zone. The port was speedily beflagged in honor of the occasion.

All the troops now arrived were transferred to-day to a camp not distant from this point, where Major Gen. William L. Sibert is installed.

The troops are Gen. Pershing's regulars.

WEATHER—Fair to-night; probably cooler to-morrow.

EXTRA

The



World.

LATEST EXTRA

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PRICE (ONE CENT in Greater New York and Hudson County, N. J. TWO CENTS elsewhere.)

MORE COAL AND FAIR PRICES TO BE FIXED IMMEDIATELY; OTHER NECESSITIES TO DROP

Council of National Defense and Operators Come to an Agreement.

PEABODY PUT IN CHARGE

Seizures of Many Commodities Threatened Unless Extortion Quickly Ends.

By Samuel M. Williams. (Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Out of the whirl of confusion that has swept the national capital as the result of numerous Government moves against high prices came to-day a solution of the great coal problem.

A resolution was passed by the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, working in conjunction with the 400 anthracite and bituminous coal operators meeting here, tending to stimulate production and to "fix immediately a fair and reasonable price on coal, f. o. b. cars at mines in each district."

The body which passed the resolution is composed of seven members of the National Defense Council, constituting its advisory council, and seven representatives of each coal-bearing State, appointed by the operators. States represented are Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The resolution declared the Council of National Defense had named Francis S. Peabody as chairman of the committee on coal production of the council. "This committee will constantly keep in touch with representatives of the coal industries."

COAL MAN PUTS THE BLAME ON THE RAILROADS.

H. E. Willard, an Ohio coal operator said to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to-day:

"Make the railroads give us cars and you will increase the coal production of this country nearly 100 per cent."

Willard described the methods of the Pennsylvania Railroad when it tried to take his output last February at a cost of \$120 a ton.

"Coal was already scarce in the country," Willard said, "and we told the Pennsylvania people our entire output was contracted for. That didn't stop them. They closed our mine until we got relief from the Ohio Railroad Commission—which put a ban on this kind of autocracy."

"Since that time the Pennsylvania officials have been very stingy with their cars. We asked for 250 cars just for last week and got eighteen. The coal operators are not leeches. We are just as patriotic as any one in the country and don't want to be placed as extortionists."

New York real estate men appeared before the committee to-day asking for cheaper coal. They deny that consumers are hoarding coal and fear a severe shortage in New York next winter.

COPPER, LEAD AND LUMBER PUT IN FOOD CONTROL BILL.

Copper, lead and their products and lumber are additional articles to which Government control would be extended during the war under amendments to the Food Control Bill adopted to-day by a Senate Agricultural Committee.

The Administration is threatening various degrees of Government

GIRL DIVES FROM HUDSON RIVER BOAT; WON'T TELL WHY

But, Hush! The Dark Secret Is in a Telegram and It Is Not a Man!

A young woman who described herself as Helen Benson, twenty-two years old, of No. 553 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, boarded the steamer Charles W. Morse last night and told the steward that she was en route to Lake George. When the steamer stopped at the One Hundred and Thirty-second Street pier a telegram was received for her but it was not delivered until after the boat had started up the river.

After reading the telegram the young woman asked Capt. Eller if he could turn back so she could land. He explained he had to make Albany on time.

The young woman then inquired whether any New York boat would pass them on the way up the river, and was told the Berkshire would pass the Charles W. Morse about 1 o'clock this morning off Kingston.

Miss Benson went to her stateroom and donned a bathing suit and shortly before 1 o'clock she went on deck.

When the Berkshire appeared the young woman dived overboard and started swimming toward the Berkshire. A cry of "man overboard" was raised and with the searchlight playing on the water a lifeboat from the Charles W. Morse was lowered and in a few moments had reached the woman and she was lifted in.

Miss Benson pleaded with the men to take her to the Berkshire, but they took her back to the Morse. From the small boat she yelled up to Capt. Eller that she simply had to get back to New York and, after a number of sleepy passengers urged the captain to let her go so they could get back to the hay, the captain directed his men to place her on the Berkshire, promising that she could get her baggage when the Morse reaches here to-morrow.

On reaching the Berkshire Miss Benson obtained a raincoat from the stewardess and when the boat reached her pier, Miss Benson hurried home in a taxicab. There she was found by a reporter for The Evening World. She is an extremely pretty girl, about twenty-four years old, with brown hair and eyes and a figure that any bathing suit might be proud to adorn. She admitted the details of her nocturnal plunge, but positively, absolutely, no use sticking around—waiting-for-the explanation refused to explain her unusual conduct. Willard, however, she averred, could not get her to divulge the contents of that telegram, or to tell anything about herself or her family.

"If a girl can't jump off an old boat without making all this fuss," she exclaimed, "I know just what you're thinking—that I'm a movie person or something like that. Well, I'm not. And I don't go to business. And I haven't any romance. There was nothing about a man in that telegram."

"If the family appeared to be packing up the reporter was compelled to withdraw. Now the question arises, what was in that telegram? In view of Miss Benson's denial that it had nothing to do with the movies or a man or any old thing like that there remains but one conclusion:

It must have had reference to a bargain sale.

GERMANS DRIVEN INTO THE RUINS OF SUBURB OF LENS

Railway Embankments and Slag Heaps Turned Into Machine Gun Fortresses.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, June 27.—German defenders of Lens retreated to-day into Avion, behind the so-called Avion-Mercurie "switch line" established in the ruins of the Lens suburbs, as the British continued their inclosing movement.

Behind railway embankments and slag-heaps the Germans have established machine gun fortresses. British patrols are keeping closely in touch with the retreating enemy in all that section of the city.

West of Lens the difficulties in the way of the attacking British forces are tremendous, but prisoners pouring back in a steady stream to-day declared the German defenders were sorely pressed and fear the worst.

The British now hold all high ground in the entire Lens salient.

Enemy airplanes are striving frantically to solve the riddle of Hall's offensive—where he will strike in his next attack. It is plain from their efforts they cannot figure whether it will be at Ypres, Messines, Lens, Arras or Bullecourt.

A document taken on a prisoner to-day and exhibited at headquarters admitted that the German planes have nearly all been stopped by the British flying corps before they were able to get over even their own front lines. A few crosses at intervals and there are not battles in the air as a result.

LONDON, June 27.—British gunfire checked in its incipency a German counter attack attempted early to-day upon the new British positions on the Arras front northwest of Fountains-Les-Croisilles, it was officially announced in to-day's War Office report.

Otherwise only raiding operations along the British front are covered by the statement.

CAVERN OF THE DRAGON CAPTURED BY FRENCH

Place Had Been Made a Veritable Fortress—Germans Unable to Regain It.

PARIS, June 27.—Heavy artillery fighting continues in the region of Hurbise, says to-day's official announcement.

Following is the text of to-day's War Office statement:

"Spirited artillery fighting continued in the vicinity of the Hurbise monument. The Germans made no further attacks on the positions which we took from them in that region on Monday."

"According to information now at hand, among the positions which we captured on that day is the 'Cavern of the Dragon,' more than 100 metres wide and about 300 metres deep, which had been converted into a veritable fortress. This cavern, with numerous exits and openings from which machine guns were fired, constituted an important armed position and point of departure for enemy troops in making counter-attacks. A considerable amount of war material was stored there, including nine machine guns in good condition, equipment for more than 300 men, numerous rifles, ammunition depots and electric searchlights, and a hospital relief outpost, which fell into our hands."

A number of prisoners counted has reached 340, of whom six are officers.

"In the Champagne the enemy made a surprise attack west of Mount Camille. It was repulsed by our fire. We penetrated the German lines near Maisons-de-Champagne and brought back ten prisoners."

WRECKING CREWS UNABLE TO BUDGE STRANDED OLYMPIA

Hope Not Abandoned, but Ship May Be Destroyed as Menace to Traffic.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—The old sea fighter Olympia, Dewey's flagship, long retired from active service, lay hard aground off Block Island to-day with wrecking crews working desperately to save her. Since 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when, driving through a dense fog, her prow struck deep into a sand bar, the cruiser has remained helpless, with water pouring into the holds more rapidly than wreckers could pump it out.

Hope was held out by naval officials that the Olympia might be floated in time, though it was admitted that her position was dangerous. It was admitted, however, that a high wind would make it difficult to salvage the cruiser, and there was said to be more than a possibility that the Olympia might be destroyed as a menace to navigation.

Reports brought here indicated that the ship rested on sand bottom. After the bulkhead of the forward magazine parted a deluge of water swept in, which made it necessary for the crew to abandon ship in quick order. Men from naval barges took off a quantity of ammunition, but much powder and small stores, together with the effects of officers and crew were lost.

First word of the Olympia's plight reached here early yesterday but because of the strict Government censorship news concerning her was not permitted to go out until late last night.

U. S. SAILING SHIP SUNK BY A U BOAT; FOUR OTHERS LOST

Survivors of the Galena Landed in France—Twenty-two Die on Greek Vessel.

LONDON, June 27.—The American sailing ship Galena, 991 tons, was sunk off Ushant Island by a bomb on June 26. There were no casualties.

The place in the Atlantic is twenty-six miles northwest of Bristol. Fifteen survivors were taken to Brest.

The Galena was formerly the barken Poonc Sney. She left here March 22 with cargo for Rouen, France. She carried a crew of eighteen men, commanded by Capt. P. V. Marshall.

Under the name of Poonc Sney the vessel was built in 1885 at Glasgow, Scotland, and when launched Queen Victoria is said to have pressed the button that released her from the stocks.

Two Norwegian Steamers Sunk—Part of One Crew Lost.

LONDON, June 27.—A Central News despatch from Copenhagen says a Norwegian steamship, Kong Haakon, has been sunk by a German submarine and that only six of the crew were saved.

There are two Norwegian ships, Kong Haakon, of 2,331 tons gross, was on her way from South America to England. Word of the destruction reached here in a cablegram from the chief engineer, one of the three survivors.

Greek Ship Torpedoed and Sunk With Loss of Twenty-two Lives.

The Greek steamship N. Hadzikyriakos was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine about 200 miles off the English coast on May 31, with a loss of twenty-two lives. It was announced here to-day by D. J. Theophilides, agents here for the owners.

The vessel, of 2,331 tons gross, was on her way from South America to England. Word of the destruction reached here in a cablegram from the chief engineer, one of the three survivors.

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING

Hendrick's Acid Phosphate. In hot weather a refreshing drink of water, acidulated with a little of this, is most refreshing. Coddle the blood. Try it. Advt.

Lord Derby Greets Gen. Pershing On Arrival at British Port



SIX SUFFRAGISTS, FINED AS PICKETS, TAKE JAIL TERMS

Women Arrested at the White House Conduct Their Own Cases in Court.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Convicted of obstructing traffic in militant demonstrations at the White House, six suffragists of the National Woman's Party to-day declared they would serve an alternative of three days in the workhouse rather than pay \$25 fines.

The convicted suffragists are Katherine Morley of Boston, Mrs. Anna Arnold, Miss Mabel Vernon of Nevada, Miss Lavina Hook, Miss Maud Jamison and Miss Virginia Arnold.

The women had no lawyers and defended their own cases, cross-examining witnesses and making their own appeals to the Judge.

Six other women arrested in the White House demonstration last Monday failed to appear for trial.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Fitzgerald Hart asked for the maximum penalty under the law. Police and court officials immediately made preparations for removal of the women to the District Jail.

10 UNITS OF U. S. WOODMEN TO CUT BRITISH TIMBER

Arrive in England Fully Equipped to Turn Forests Into Lumber.

LONDON, June 27.—Ten units of American woodmen sent over by New England States and organizations to turn various forests of the United Kingdom into lumber have arrived on English soil.

The complete equipment of the units caused much surprise and occasioned a great deal of favorable comment. The woodmen brought with them not only the necessary machinery, but were fully equipped in every way, even to lubricating oils. Their arrival found them ready to establish their sawmills and begin work at once. The only necessity for their maintenance is raw food, which their own cooks will prepare.

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POLICE RECORDS "DOCTORED," CHARGE MADE BY WALLSTEIN AT CRUGER MURDER INQUIRY

Commissioner Accuses Detective Who Took First Report on Ruth Cruger—Outsider Tells of Discovering Body After Officers Failed.

WOODS ORDERS CHARGES FILED AGAINST LAGARENNE

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 27.—An effort will probably be made to have Alfredo Cocchi, the slayer of Ruth Cruger in New York, undergo a mental examination. Signor Venturini, Cocchi's attorney, believes such an examination is indispensable, as he is of the opinion that the man is not entirely responsible for his actions.

According to the defense even Cocchi's behavior in prison is not that of an entirely sane person.

A representative of the New York Police Department reached Bologna from Paris to-day, and under an arrangement with the Italian authorities will be permitted to question Cocchi in an effort to learn whether he had accomplices.

ALBANY, June 27.—An application for the extradition from Italy to New York of Alfredo Cocchi was signed by Gov. Whitman to-day and forwarded to the State Department authorities at Washington.

With the application for the requisition prepared by District Attorney Swann were affidavits of Henry D. Cruger, father of the murder victim, the wife of Cocchi, the Coroner's physician and several members of the New York police force. District Attorney Swann recommends that Frank D. Cassasa and John Cuniff of the New York police be sent to Bologna, Italy, to bring Cocchi back to New York.

Wallstein Presses Inquiry Into Detective Bungling

It was ferreting day with the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau to-day, but it wasn't the branch that was doing the ferreting; it was Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who is slowly getting to the bottom of the police bungling in the Ruth Cruger case.

The liveliest five minutes of the day came when Commissioner Wallstein accused Lieut. William Brown, who received the first information of Ruth Cruger's disappearance at midnight of Feb. 13, of having changed certain records he produced at the hearing.

In compliance with the request of Commissioner Wallstein, Police Commissioner Woods to-day instructed Chief Inspector Schmittberger to prefer charges against Detective Sergt. John Lagarenne of the Fourth Branch, who on examination yesterday reluctantly admitted under stress of close questioning that he had not performed efficient or intelligent police work in his investigation of the mystery of the disappearance of Ruth Cruger.

Lagarenne will not be suspended for the present. He will not be called to trial until after Commissioner Wallstein's inquiry is finished.

It is quite probable that police officials of higher rank than detective sergeants will be put on trial. Unless certain officials who were prominent in the Cruger investigation can make a better showing for themselves than Lagarenne did for himself there will be a number of police trials growing out of the Cruger case.

Lieut. Brown was the first witness called in the inquiry to-day.

The other men of the bureau on the Commissioner's list for examination to-day were Lieut. Stainkamp, Sergeant Dillon and McGee and Lieut.

What the Commissioner is now searching out bears upon important dates and hours in the early part of the so-called police work in hunting Ruth Cruger.

Ruth disappeared at 2 P. M. Feb. 13. The case was reported at the Fourth Branch at midnight of that day. The disappearance, according to Commissioner Wallstein's record, shows that it was not then entered on the Bureau records. For this reason Detective Sergeant Lagarenne was not assigned to the investigation when he reported for duty at 8:30 on the morning of Feb. 14.

The case was turned over to him, however, when he came in again at 2 o'clock, because by that time the Cruger case had become a matter of official police record. Commissioner Wallstein deduces from this that if the case had been entered and given to him on the morning of Feb. 14 the detective might have gone to Cocchi's shop with Helen Cruger and found the place locked. Then he would have had a six-hour start in his investigation at a time, probably, when Cocchi was burying Ruth Cruger in his cellar.

Lieut. Brown, who has been in the Police Department since September, 1888, was first asked about his record, which was marked with both punishments for infractions of discipline and commendation for excellent detective work. Then Commissioner Wallstein asked him the method of procedure in recording reports made